

## The Times-Dispatch

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 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1912.

## THE ROOSEVELT CREED.

Let us judge Theodore Roosevelt's last "Confession of Faith" as it is the perfectly sincere and long-pondered expression of the deepest convictions of a statesman upon the grave national problem that confronts the American people. Laying aside all prejudice against the man and all memory of his past breaches of faith and all claims to his sincerity, let us examine what he promises for the good of the people, and as a claim upon the votes of the thoughtful and honest independence.

There is nothing new, nothing definite, nothing practically constructive in his address. It is full of the old platitudes about the need for making the government a government for the people, and about the square deal, and about helping all business, large or small, if honest, and rooting out all dishonesty. But it contains no single clear-cut proposal whereby the people can take charge of their government, or whereby dishonesty, greed, or corporate lawlessness can be curbed. As a whole, it is a wonderfully specious and cunningly worded plea for votes from all classes. It sounds profound and full of progressive faith. In fact, it is a creed of glittering generalities and vague hopes. Doubtless it contains many good things, the fundamental desires of the people. It voices the hopes that every true American and believer in democracy would desire to have made concrete realities. Yet it brings us no lot or little nearer the realization of these hopes. Its apparent frankness and superficial promise of betterment of living conditions are admirably calculated to deceive the unintelligent. But to the thoughtful and honest man it brings no candle ray of light to illuminate grave questions. It is a narcoleptic campaign document, and nothing more.

Described briefly, Roosevelt advocates a government by commission, with the implied opinion that as appointer and head of all the commissions, he would be a wonder worker. On the principal issue of the tariff, he is essentially a standpatter. He believes in a protective tariff as strongly as ever. He urges that it should be enforced for the benefit of the ultimate consumer. Yet for this end, he can see no other means than the establishment of the discredited Tariff Commission with enlarged powers. He treats the whole question lightly, and adds nothing to his previous record. He remains fast in the principles of the republican party, and his position is precisely that upon which the country has already repudiated Mr. Taft's administration.

On the trusts he is equivocal and disheartening. Not one word of his confession will for a moment alarm any moderate or prudent beneficiary of protected monopoly. He urges the dissolving of concentration and the elimination of competition. As a check upon predatory wealth, he plans a type of national corporation commission similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This shall have power to investigate trusts, regulate them, and exercise a general control. How such a commission is to be appointed, how it is to be kept honest, and what it actually does are matters too deep for his visioning.

The only new theory presented is that establishing a minimum wage and standard of living in industries. Much that he urges in this connection is admirable. It is largely taken from the advanced economic thinking of England and Germany. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished for. But how achieved is again in doubt. Wage commissions is the panacea again. This part of his faith is a cold appeal to the laboring men of the country, but adds little real consolation. Again the country is committed to be made scientific, and the lot of the farmer made better. Another bait for agricultural votes.

Mr. Roosevelt is well acquainted with the advantages of the rule of labor over capital. He is not a radical, but in his attempt to please, he is arrantly radical along one line. He throws a sop to women suffrage in a pseudo-independence of the principle of votes for women. He makes in a little taffy for the single taxer by suggesting a tax on land values. He pleads for a national death department, but avoids antagonizing any of the cults or "isms" by stating that this department must not discriminate. It is vague as to how the cost of living can be reduced, and wants currency reform without telling how it shall be secured.

Aside from the humanitarian plea for better labor conditions and the conservation of human life there is nothing in this utterance to prove Mr. Roosevelt the savior of the land. He preaches many fine emotions, but has few potent remedies. He is very gentle to big business. Indeed, he is all theory. He would hurt no one. The

keynote of his speech is found in a parenthesis. It reads: "I introduced both by law and custom." If his ideals can be reached by "custom," it would be a noble thing. But how to attain them by law he does not tell.

## A NEGLECTED DUTY OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

He lies in an unmarked grave. He was one of the immortal Virginians who were responsible for Virginia's primacy in the struggle for American independence, and his State has produced no purer patriot nor abler lawyer. He was the Gamaliel at whose feet John Marshall learned the law, as did two Presidents of the United States—one of whom, Jefferson, described him as "the Cato of his country." He was a member of the committee of the Virginia House of Burgesses that prepared and reported a petition to the King, a memorial to the House of Lords and a remonstrance to the House of Commons on the proposed stamp act for the American colonies, and when he drew up the paper at the request of his colleagues it was so bold and true that it was regarded as treason and was much modified by the committee. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1774 he was appointed by the General Assembly of Virginia to a committee to revise the State laws or British and colonial enactments and confirm them to the new order. In the following June, aided by two other men, he reported 125 bills to the General Assembly. He was Speaker of the Virginia House, one of the three judges of the Chancery Court, and was for more than two decades Virginia's only chancellor. For another decade he was professor of law in William and Mary, and most of the famous Virginia lawyers of the generation after his were his pupils. He was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States. His impress yet lives in Virginia's judiciary.

No memorial rises above his grave in St. John's Churchyard to commemorate his high service to the Commonwealth or his contribution to its law. Why has the memory of George Wythe been thus unhonored for more than a century? It is the duty of the present generation of Virginia lawyers to erect some suitable monument as a recognition that he deserved well of the State.

The Virginia Bar Association, it is believed, contemplated rearing a monument to Wythe some years ago and the project should be revived and accomplished now.

**THE COUNCIL POSTPONES.**  
 The Common Council has gained nothing by postponing a vote upon the new ordinance or licensing motor-car drivers. The ordinance was reported favorably by the Committee on Ordinance, Charter and Reform, and has the support of intelligent citizens who drive cars as well as those who desire to be protected against the recklessness of unregulated and irresponsible drivers. It should have been acted upon at once. But because certain members of the Council did not desire to go on record one way or the other, this important bit of legislation was side-tracked for a future special meeting. This kind of utility in municipal business may appeal to the Council, but it does not suit the people of Richmond. It secures delay without reason, and shows small judgment in the opponents of the measure.

If members of the Council have conscientious reasons for opposing the reform they should have the courage of their convictions. If they are bent upon some sort of conciliation of the automobile owners, they take a poor method. The Times-Dispatch believes that this requirement for a license issued to drivers upon a proper showing that they are mentally and physically fitted for the duty they undertake is essential for protecting life and limb against the carelessness of a few automobilists. We take it that the majority of responsible motor-car operators are perfectly willing to submit themselves to sensible regulation. They will be safer themselves when in cars, and they and their families will be safer when they join the ranks of pedestrians. Moreover, their public duty and desire to purge their lists of undesirable elements dictates the acceptance of a sane modern policy of public control.

Yet the Council sees no other solution of the matter than postponing any action at all. It is to be hoped that the opinion will convince these dilatory gentlemen of the wisdom of taking a definite stand on this matter at the special meeting.

## THE INDEPENDENT PRESS AND VOTE.

Evidence accumulated to sustain the conviction that in the coming presidential election the independent vote is going to be a greater factor in determining the result than ever before; moreover, that it is going to swing more largely and solidly to the Democratic candidate than ever before. One of the most potent and convincing evidences justifying the conviction—conclusive evidence, in truth—is the attitude of the independent press, which is virtually a unit in supporting Woodrow Wilson.

In considering the importance and the power of the independent vote, it must be borne in mind that the term does not apply merely to the large number of men who acknowledge no party of any kind—the free lances, so to speak. It embraces also the still larger number who call themselves Democrats or Republicans to whom the breaking away from party lines and traditions is more or less a serious wrench, but who none the less strive to keep open minds and reserve the right to vote as their opinions dictate.

will best serve the highest interests of the nation. It includes the classes in both the great parties who think beyond the mere contracted issue of party victory in itself, and whose mental horizon and concept of principle are not bounded by past party influences and recognition of doctrine simply for the sake of doctrine.

The independent press represents all three of the elements named. It is in a sense, and a very large sense, the embodiment and exposition of the independent vote of the country. It reflects the views, purposes and trend of thought of that vote. As to the Democratic and Republican independents, it is a far more reliable mirror than are the Democratic and the Republican papers in their similar relation to their respective parties. Its angle of vision is in the nature of things essentially more unbiased. Its sight and its insight are obviously freer from the obscuring and disturbing effects of the wishes being fostered to the thought. By those tokens it is made clear that in standing for and advocating the cause of Woodrow Wilson, the independent press forecasts practically a general rally of the independent vote to the Democratic standard.

The reasons it gives for its attitude are absolutely logical. They are summed up in the argument that the man and the hour have met; in the calm, judicial analytical demonstration that Woodrow Wilson stands the test of the demand of the independent vote; that the record of the independents is a precommittal to the Democratic cause as typified in the party's choice, and that the obligation of confidence, through principle and previous antagonism to certain specific policies of both the great parties, binds the independent voter to array himself on the Democratic side in the present crisis.

The independent voter, whether of no party or of either the Democratic or the Republican party, is at the last more distinctively than any other the apostle of reform, as illustrated in safe, sound, sane progressiveness—the progressiveness, responsibility for vindication of which has been laid upon Woodrow Wilson's shoulders and by him accepted. That is another weighty consideration buttressing the conviction that the independent vote will swing with practical solidity to the Democratic candidate, and prove a potential factor in determining the result of the election in his favor.

## THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY SCHOOL.

North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma gained more than 50 per cent in population in the decade from 1900 to 1910, but Virginia gained less than 20 per cent. The gains in the former States were largely agricultural, while Virginia's gain appears to have been largely industrial or urban, as opposed to rural. Not enough of the young men of the rural districts remain on the farms. One of the factors which creates this undesirable situation is that knowledge and practice of scientific and progressive agricultural methods is limited.

This condition has direct and vital bearing upon the railroads which traverse the agricultural sections, for when farming is not prosperous, passenger and especially freight, traffic suffers correspondingly. No interest of the farmer is alien to the railroad. This fact has been realized by the Southern Railway, which is encouraging intensive farming and scientific agriculture in general by offering a scholarship in the Southern States for capable young men who wish to make agriculture or the teaching of it their life work. That company is now offering a \$1,000 scholarship at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute to the young man who passes the best entrance examination, the scholarship to cover four years. Upon graduation, the beneficiary must engage in farming in Southern Railway territory for not less than three years, or teach agriculture. The Southern Railway, in thus seeking to help spread advanced agricultural methods, emphasizes the agricultural opportunity for intelligent young men. It is a commendable experiment in the right direction.

When the Governor of New Jersey meets the Governor of Indiana they do not make the famous remark, but they probably have a smile or two, just the same.

The Harvester Trust does not believe in waiting to reap the whirlwind.

The Richmond weather man has our vote for the Hall of Fame.

Before the end of the year the Bull Moose will know how it feels to be the big game in a big game hunt.

Nothing but an earthquake can stop Broad Street from being smooth-paved now.

There isn't any summer dullness in Richmond. It grows every day.

The man in the automobile who looks like the owner never is.

Less than five months until the end of Leap Year, but a large supply of available young men are still on hand.

President Taft should note that there's many a slip 'twixt nomination and reelection.

"Most every Democrat in Virginia is peckin'" to "stop a spell" at the White House sometime in the next four years.

The reason why the Blackstone girls are so popular at the summer resorts is that they know how to cook such good waffles.

## On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

The sneak thief took a desperate chance and yanked the handsome handbag from the lady's hand as she entered the crowded street car. He had been watching that beautiful and expensive handbag for some time. As the woman stepped he jumped from the car and was quickly pursued by an ever-growing crowd, including three or four policemen. Faster and faster he ran, dodging around corners and doubling on his course until he finally evaded his pursuers. He sank down behind a bush, huddled in an alley, entirely exhausted. When he had recovered his breath he began a careful inventory of the beautiful handbag. This is what he found:

One street car ticket, one powder puff, one sample of face, one club program, one bottle ammonia salts, one old clasp from a newspaper, one bunch of hairpins, one package of court plaster, one stick of chewing gum, one handkerchief, one doorknob, one safety pin, one letter from mail order house, one clipping concerning woman and her dress, one stamp, six calling cards, one memorandum book, one deck of playing cards, one lace collar, one belt, one large button, one small button, one sample of sewing silk, one recipe for orange marmalade, one article book, one address book, Lillian Russell's vanity hints, two church social tickets, one slipper in need of mending, one package of tooth powder, six after-shave lotion, one silk stocking, one hair die, one hair pomade, one safety razor, one hand mirror, one toothbrush, one package of flower seeds and one pocket comb.

Let her vote.  
 If you think she knows as much as the stereograde turn and such.

Let her vote.  
 If you think she has a mind equal to the stereograde kind.

Let her vote.  
 If you think she's earned the right. That you grant without a fight to the foreign bootmaker.

Let her vote.  
 As the burglar brotherhood.

Let her vote.  
 If she's more deserving than any boy or hoodlum mind.

Let her vote.  
 You do not bar out the thing Or the anarchist bug.

Let her vote.  
 If you think she is as good as the burglar brotherhood.

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## WHEN DAD WAS A BOY.

By John T. McCutcheon.

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"For the land's sake, child, where do you put all the stuff you eat? This is the fourth piece you've had since breakfast."

## Crime of Crimes

Theodore Roosevelt has been identified with the Republican party for thirty years. He is leaving it at a time when the party is not only less corrupt, but when it is more responsive to public opinion than at any other period during those three decades.

The Republican party was good enough for Theodore Roosevelt in 1882 when he wanted to go to the Assembly, although at the election that fall the people of New York repudiated it by a majority of 295,000.

The Republican party was good enough for Theodore Roosevelt in 1884 when tens of thousands of honest, independent Republicans refused to support a tainted candidate like James G. Blaine. Mr. Roosevelt was not among them.

The Republican party was good enough for Theodore Roosevelt in 1895 when he wanted to be Governor of New York and was willing to help save Plattsborough machine in return for the nomination.

The Republican party was good enough for Theodore Roosevelt in 1899 when he accepted a nomination for Mayor from the bosses, and corrupt corporations to defeat Henry George.

The Republican party was good enough for Theodore Roosevelt in 1899 when he wanted to be a civil service commissioner, although the chairman of its national committee was Chairman Quay.

The Republican party was good enough for Theodore Roosevelt in 1897 when he wanted to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and obtained that office by the favor of Hanna Platt and Quay.

The Republican party was good enough for Theodore Roosevelt in 1901 when he wanted to be Vice-President.

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## News of South Richmond

South Richmond Bureau, The Times-Dispatch, 104 E. Main Street.

In Washington yesterday afternoon Miss Edith Roosevelt, daughter of the late Theodore Roosevelt, was married to the son of William H. Eastman, of 1305 Duffer Street. The wedding was quietly performed at the home of the bride's parents, with only a few relatives and friends present.

Miss Eastman is just sixteen years of age. Her father, who was the late Mr. Eastman's son, was a member of the Senate. The young couple left yesterday morning for Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Eastman and Miss Eastman's mother.

Montague To-Night in Swansboro. Weather permitting, former Governor Andrew Jackson Montague will tonight appear at the Swansboro Theatre, returning from his tour of the State. He will make his home at the Swansboro Hotel.

This will be Mr. Montague's first appearance in this part of the State since he was elected Governor. He is well known and popular in the people of this section on several occasions, and is well known and popular in the people of this section on several occasions, and is well known and popular in the people of this section on several occasions.

The Chief Clerk's Streets. The Chief Clerk of the State, Mr. H. J. Jones, yesterday made a tour of inspection of the State streets in his new automobile. He found the streets in good condition, and is well known and popular in the people of this section on several occasions, and is well known and popular in the people of this section on several occasions.

To Start Work in Park. After three months delay the walks will be laid in Washington Square. At least that is what the contractor J. H. Gray who has delayed three months in starting this work, has just announced. He says that the work will be started in a few days.

May Heave Vanishing Theatre. Builders to the theatre that a theatre will be built on the Southside in the near future was added yesterday when D. L. Toney, owner of the theatre, announced that he had secured the necessary permits for the building of the theatre. The theatre will be built on the Southside in the near future.

Charters Granted. Adèle and Leesburg Turnpike, Leesburg, Va. Henry Fairfax, president, Adèle, Va. C. Lusk, vice-president, Leesburg, Va. William Lusk, secretary and treasurer, Leesburg, Va. W. Foster, Robert Macdonald, Robert B. Williams—all of Leesburg, Va. Capital, \$1,000 to \$2,000.

Real Estate Association, Inc., Norfolk, Va. R. H. Haskins, president, W. J. Atwood, vice-president, New York, W. H. Bonham, secretary and treasurer, Portsmouth, Capital, \$1,000 to \$10,000.

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## BOOST FAIR

President Henry Fairfax Tells of the Good It Does the Farmer.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Fair Association yesterday afternoon, President Henry Fairfax stated that he had never seen better prospects for a more successful exposition than that which is presenting itself now.

"You can hear them talking about the State Fair all over the State," he said. "And then, the reports show that there will be one of the largest shows of the kind ever seen in the South."

The fair farmers are awake to the value of the State Fair as an illustrated lesson to their sons and daughters, and they gain much themselves in mingling with friends and relatives whom they may not have seen for a long time. They feel that it is a meeting place for the exchange of views and news, and many suggestions that come up during the week are used to advantage later on.

As an educational institution, the State Fair can hardly be surpassed. There are valuable lessons on every side, and they are in a lasting impression to the youngsters. Because of this we have been careful to eliminate all objectionable features, and we have encouraged the educational and the charitable associations to the extent of inviting them to join us in making the fair a more educational and acceptable to the people as it is possible to be.

The fair this year will be during the week beginning October 7th.

Democrats Prevent Caucus. Washington, D. C., August 6.—Representatives opposed to the House reading from its position of refusing to agree to the naval appropriation bill, provided for the building of two battleships, caused the failure of the House to pass the bill. The question of whether to remain away from the meeting and thereby preventing a quorum so no action could be taken.

Another caucus will be called in a few days, and the battleship advocates express confidence that they will have sufficient strength to force an appropriation for at least one vessel.

Family Brawl. A family row in the Dean family was aired before Magistrate T. J. Puryear in the County Jail yesterday. Court yesterday, and Mr. David Dean was fined \$5 for striking Mrs. George Dean, Raymond Drinkwater, a boy boarder, was fined \$5 for using abusive language. The Dean brothers and their families have lived under the same roof, and the brawling has provoked jealousies and trouble.

SALE IS HELD UP. At a meeting of the Council Committee on Cemeteries last night protest was made by Mr. Gill against a recent action of the Grounds and Buildings Committee in ordering the sale at auction of certain lots belonging to the city in South Richmond. Most of the tract, Mr. Gill stated, belonged to the city, and would make a most valuable annex to the city. He stated that the sale would make a most valuable annex to the city, and would make a most valuable annex to the city.

Will Reopen Dock in Thirty Days. At a meeting of the Committee on "Improvement of the James River last night, the new city wharf was reported as being 75 per cent complete. Work has also started on renewal of the gates to the City Dock, and the dock will be reopened to traffic, it was stated, within thirty days.

Garber Again Dismissed. Leslie Garber, man of many arrests, yesterday worked Justice H. A. Mason for another free pass. Despite an intimation that in his last appearance that a road sentence would be the result of his next arrest, Garber was yesterday charged with stealing a keg of nails from J. J. Smith Company. He was dismissed to await trial.

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